

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MAJOR BARIO, the new British representative in Egypt, will be raised to the rank of a Minister and receive an ambassador's emoluments.

TWENTY people are believed to have been killed by Monday's cyclone, and fifty injured. No additional names. The wires are down in the sections visited.

CORRESPONDENCE from Berlin leads to the belief that a grave Government crisis is impending, owing to the powerful combination of the various sections of the Reichstag against Bismarck.

THE London Times correspondent at Paris says: The country is thoroughly aroused concerning the Tonquin trouble. It is felt that the time for reflection is past and the only course for France is to act vigorously, and above all things, swiftly.

At Mansfield, O., Isaac Mitchell, a tinner in the employ of George Harris, suicided night before last by hanging himself to a bell-post. He leaves a wife and one child. Cause sickness.

At Columbus, O., Joseph Ford, a Cincinnati man in the Insane Department of the Ohio Penitentiary, hung himself in his cell this morning. Ford was convicted of grand larceny at the January term, 1881, of the Court of Common Pleas, and was serving a three year's sentence.

NOTWITHSTANDING the report of Mr. Stephenson in favor of the settlers of Dufferin county, Manitoba, whom the Pacific Syndicate sought to oust from their homesteads on the plea of irregularity, there is still a danger of the settlers being turned out of their homes at the bidding of a huge monopoly.

The bungling of Mr. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who neglected his duties in his haste to visit England, has resulted in the failure of the Steamboat Inspection Act amendment. The result is that the terrible warning received by the Asia and other disasters has been ignored, and the law remains the same as formerly.

At Reading, Pa., thirty-five furnaces have been blown out along the line of the Reading railroad. The same state of affairs prevails in all this part of the State. O. 140 furnaces in this district, fifty have been closed on account of the condition of the pig-iron market. These furnaces consumed about 750,000 tons of coal a year, so that the blowing out of the furnaces will also have a bad effect on the coal miners.

Six Thousand Car-Loads of Water-melons.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—Truck farming has become, during the past five years, one of the most important and remunerative industries in Georgia. Mr. Joseph Taylor, General Freight Agent of the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, says: "From reliable data furnished it is estimated that the crop of melons along the line of the road will reach for this season 3,000 to 3,500 car-loads." Without counting other points of culture it is safe to say that Georgia will produce this year 6,000 car loads of melons or more than 7,500,000 separate melons. The price of "melon" ranged in Chicago last year from 28 to 30 cents. Averaging the crop this year at 20 cent, and putting 1,250 melons to the car, each car will be worth \$250. This will make the crop worth \$1,500,000. This amount of cash poured into the States in the middle of the dull summer will be of incalculable benefit. How to get the crop to market is a serious problem. The shipments will begin about the middle of June and end about the middle of August. The bulk of it must be moved in forty days. This will give an average of 150 cars, or ten solid trains of fifteen cars each a day. The roads will be frequently called to move twenty full melon trains a day. It will take at least seven days for a train to reach the markets and return. We may expect, therefore, to see during the month of July 100 trains of fifteen cars each loaded with Georgia melons, and on the road to and from market. At the same time, cars will be needed at the melon stations to load for new trips. The facilities of the road are thought to be equal to the emergency. The truck and melons for the Eastern markets will find their way mainly by the ocean routes and the coast lines. The East Tennessee & Virginia and the Kenesaw & Air-Line routes will carry to the East whatever surplusage is offered. To accommodate the great rush to the Northwest there are three routes open—the Louisville & Nashville, the East Tennessee & State road, and each of these has provided special equipment.

Edison's Opposition.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Another electric lighting company is on the tapis in this city. Negotiations have been going on for some time between a few leading business men, and Edward H. Goff, President of the American Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston, for the introduction of the Thompson-Houston system of electric lighting, and the organization of a strong company, with ample capital for that purpose, here in New York. Mr. Goff promises, in the event of the subscription to the stock of the company asked for, to guarantee a like amount by his company, when they would commence operations immediately on the construction of the plant. Mr. Goff is now in the city, and a conference with leading capitalists has been held which bids fair to lead to satisfactory results. A few months ago the Thompson-Houston system of electric lighting was unknown and unheard of here, but the superior qualities of the light and the great advantage which the system possesses over that of all other systems of electric lighting heretofore in use has been so rapidly developed by the American Electric and Illuminating Company during the past year in the principal cities of New England, where it is making a brilliant record, that it has attracted the attention of many who are interested in this system, of illumination, and believe in its ultimate victory over the gas interests of the country.

THE LILY'S DIVORCE.

Obstacles to Effecting it in New York.

Opinions of Judges—Freddy Should Challenge the Law—Will the Langtry Remain in America?

NEW YORK, May 31.—The World has been at pains to secure legal advice regarding the chances for Mrs. Langtry to secure a divorce in this country, and publishes the following opinions of eminent counsel:

Can Mrs. Langtry obtain a divorce from her husband? This question has been often asked since the announcement was made that the fair Jersey Lily intends to begin proceedings to that effect here in New York.

The statement that she was going to plead abandonment or desertion as a ground induced an inquiry whether it was a good plea.

WHAT THE JUDGES SAY.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in answer to a question, said:

"There is no such law. There is only one ground of divorce in this State. Of course there may be a separation from bed and board for abandonment or desertion, but such a separation does not break the marriage tie, and would not permit Mrs. Langtry to marry again."

"Would not Mrs. Langtry have to show that she has been a resident of the State for at least a year?"

"Yes."

"Has she ever had a legal domicile in this State?"

"Ah," replied the learned Judge with a twinkle in his eye, "now you are asking my opinion on a question of fact. I am willing to lay down the law for you, though you know what the saying is: 'Everyone is presumed to know the law, except the judges, and they require two lawyers in each case to tell them what the law is.'"

"I can not express any opinion on a question of fact. Mrs. Langtry, you know, might begin proceedings in the Supreme Court, and as one of the Justices of that court I might be called upon to pass judgment on the facts of her domicile, cause of action, etc. I would first want to hear witness and counsel before giving my opinion."

IS NOT THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, said: "There is only one ground on which a divorce can be obtained in this State. The decree in such a case allows the complainant to remarry. A separation from bed and board may be had for abandonment or for cruel and inhuman treatment."

"The statute does not fix any time that the abandonment must continue, for the bill of complaint may be filed as soon as the cause of action takes place."

"Has Mr. Langtry abandoned his wife?"

"I very much doubt whether Mrs. Langtry can conscientiously say, much less prove, that her husband has deserted her, when she, of her own voluntary accord, abandoned the place of his domicile for a home among strangers."

"For how long a time must she be a resident of this State before she can begin her divorce proceedings?"

"For at least one year prior to the time of filing her complaint. She could scarcely claim that she intended in good faith to make this State her home while her acts show that her intention was to journey from place to place wherever an engagement as an actress was to be had."

AN ACTRESS'S RESIDENCE.

"How then could an actress who is almost constantly 'on the road' be domiciled in any State?"

"An actor who once acquires a residence in this State does not lose it by a theatrical pilgrimage from place to place where he has no intention of changing his domicile, but where, as in the case of Mrs. Langtry, she has no fixed domicile in this country, she can scarcely acquire one as a bird of passage."

"What effect would Mr. Gebhard's almost constant escort of her have upon her chance of succeeding in obtaining a divorce?"

"If a bill of separation were filed and a defense interposed Mr. Gebhard, while, perhaps, guilty of no act of impropriety, might at the solicitation of Mr. Langtry be required to explain why he has taken so much interest in an abandoned wife."

WHAT THE LEADERS OF THE BAR SAY.

"I think," said Roger A. Pryor, "that there is a mistake in the report that Mrs. Langtry is going to commence divorce proceedings in this State. She will have no success here, as she shows no cause of action, either for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii or from bed and board. The reporter may have intended to name another State."

"Is there any State in the Union where she could obtain an absolute divorce on the grounds she alleges?"

"Lord bless you, she need only to go over to Rhode Island and remain there twelve months to obtain her divorce. Let me read you the statute of that State on the subject. I wish you would give it in full, just to show how lax they are in that State in dissolving the holiest tie that man or woman can enter into. Perhaps your publication may lead to a very necessary reform in that respect."

"But how about her residence there?"

"That is one of the most difficult things to disprove. Residence is made up of the act of living in a place and the intention of remaining there. Now, the act of living in a hotel, occupying a furnished room, etc., will show the living in a place, and as for the intention of remaining, the Court would have to take her word for it."

"She could change her intention on the day after she got her decree?"

"Assuredly."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of the firm of Evans, Southmayd & Choate, said: "I am happy to say that I know nothing of the law of divorce. You will find plenty of other lawyers who make a specialty of that branch of the profession and who know all about it."

CARGOES OF CORPSES.

Shipping Raft Loads of Dead From the Afghan War.

The Tonquin Trouble—Bismarck Will Oppose a French Blockade—The Dynamite Defendants—All of Them Indicted in the Criminal Court To-Day.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—Alphonso Taft, United States Minister to Austria and Hungary, and Eugene Schuyler, United States Minister to Greece, Serbia and Roumania, were presented to the Sultan yesterday by General Lew Wallace, United States Minister to Turkey.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, May 31.—Calcutta dispatches that there has been three days of steady fighting between the Afghans and the Shinwaris, and that both sides have sustained very serious losses.

Raft loads of dead bodies have been brought down the Cabul River.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury made a long and important address at the Conservative demonstration at Hermondseye. He condemned the policy which had been pursued by the Administration in Egypt and South Africa, a policy which he said had accomplished nothing except to paralyze the local governments and make them inefficient, which is directly injuring commercial and Government influence at home.

He said the country was simply drifting in the absence of any real government.

LONDON, May 31.—With reference to his motion in relation to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, Kennard, M. P., writes to the Times to-day that he is still desirous of ventilating the subject. He says his desire is fortified by a firm conviction that the American press and Government have evinced an honorable wish to have the question finally settled.

LONDON, May 31.—The following is the resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the Alabama award, which Kennard intends to move in the Commons: That in view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the House is of opinion that an exchange of views between the English and United States Governments on the subject would be conducive to a development of friendly relations between the two countries.

LONDON, May 31.—In the Central Criminal Court to-day the Recorder in charging the Grand Jury, referred to the dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, Ansbrough and Wilson, and said an indictment against them would charge the six prisoners with treason and felony.

He stated that Lynch, alias Norman, who turned informer, had been permitted to give evidence for the Queen. He would describe the plans of the Fenian conspiracy which existed in America. If the grand jury believed the prisoners were connected with that conspiracy they would return a true bill against them. Lynch's evidence, he said, would be fully corroborated by other witnesses.

The charge had been postponed for some days, while the Crown was deciding as to the exact nature of the indictment. A second indictment, he said, would be prepared against six of the prisoners, including Lynch, for having in their possession nitro-glycerine with intent to commit murder.

Lynch would also be permitted to give Queen's evidence in this case.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in all cases within an hour after receiving the Recorder's charge.

ITALY.

ROME, May 31.—Signor Depretis has announced to the King that he has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, whose members are in sympathy with his own views on National matters.

TONQUIN.

BERLIN, May 31.—Despite the assurances of the French that there is no danger of war between France and China, the commerce of Germany with China is already very much disturbed by the Tonquin dispute.

It is hoped in Berlin that if France declares a blockade of the Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade can not be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it.

The German Government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

LONDON, May 31.—The French Government have instructed M. Waddington to ask the Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow, to state what are the intentions of China with regard to the Tonquin affair.

RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, May 31.—The Czar last evening attended the ball given by the Governor General of Moscow, and also the gala performance at the theater, where he met with an enthusiastic greeting by the audience as he entered the imperial box. The theatrical performance consisted of selections from the opera "La Vie Pour La Czar," and the petit ballet of the "Day and Night."

A Contest for a Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Quite a contest is going on here for the custody of a bright little Arab boy now in charge of the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. The boy's father, Andrea Tounos, was sent to jail some time ago for begging in the streets with the boy. He was released last Saturday, and has applied for the child, saying that he has plenty of money, and intended to return to his own country. On the other hand, the boy does not want to return to his father, and several persons have offered to educate him.

THE BRIDGE HORROR.

New York Paper Accounts of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The leading topic of editorial discussion in all the metropolitan papers this morning is yesterday's catastrophe on the Brooklyn bridge.

The Sun says at the concluding paragraph of a long and thoughtful article: "All practicable means of securing the highest degree of safety for passengers on the bridge must be adopted at once. If necessary, let travel and traffic there be suspended until the proper changes are made. Last Thursday it was a bridge of festivity, yesterday it was a bridge of death, therefore it must be a bridge of safeguards for life."

The World appears to lay the entire blame upon the unfortunates who are killed or maimed. "It was probably the most needless, foolish, unaccountable panic ever known. An instant's thought, a glance ought to have shown everybody that there was no danger and quieted all fears. No doubt the idle talk about the probable unsafety of the bridge working in the public mind was the true cause of the panic."

The Tribune concludes its article by saying: "The Trustees and the men whom they had put in charge of the bridge have brought the structure to a magnificent completion, but if they are to be judged by yesterday's fatal blunder, they are wholly incompetent to take care of it. They must mend their way or retire. The people of both cities, knowing full well that such a tragedy as that of yesterday might readily have been prevented by proper care and foresight, will certainly hold the management to a severe account for their trust."

The Star likens the bloody baptism of the bridge to the butcheries in the arena which followed the victories of the Roman legions or other events conducive of popular rejoicing, and confesses that it finds it hard to speak calmly or temperately of yesterday's slaughter. It adds: "When a structure has cost \$15,000,000, and is drawing \$2,000 a day in tolls, there is no room or excuse for niggardliness in dealing with essentials."

The Herald, in its analysis of the causes of the disaster, finds that it was principally due to the absence of a police force, which the bridge trustees had abundant authority to employ and maintain.

From Previous Report.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A fearful catastrophe occurred on the East River Bridge yesterday afternoon, by which a large number of people have lost their lives. The narrowness of the footway for passengers is the cause of the horror. The majority of the dead are so far unidentified. At about 4 o'clock the long line of people on foot in the center walk of the structure going from and coming to this city thickened, swelled, and stopped in its motion just at the stairs leading up from the concrete roadway to the bridge proper. Strong men and feeble women, manhood and infancy were wedged together in that jam by the fearful pressure of the crowd, which extended miles, one might say, on either end of the line. It was a remorseless, fearful, stupid force that held its victims as immovable as the stone foundations of the bridge itself. The stoppage lasted nearly an hour, during which time scores of people fainted. To relieve the jam the bridge officials removed some of the iron railing a few feet from the stairway on the New York side, when, of course, those unfortunate enough to be near the opening, weak and fainting as they were, immediately fell helter-skelter, heels over head, down on the jagged, gravelly road beneath, a mass of bruised, discolored human flesh. Scores were trampled upon instantly, and to stumble was death. Men were dragged out of that heap of helpless humanity with faces blue as indigo, and the life blood trickling out of their nostrils; children and women pale, disheveled and dead. The roadway on either side of the walk was strewn with the dead and dying—a pitiable sight—and yet, it is said, no efforts were made by the bridge officials to stop people coming on the bridge.

The dead and dying were carried off in wagons, carts, etc., improvised on the moment for the service. Meanwhile teams were rushing both ways at full gallop over the roadway, threatening the limbs and lives of those on foot who were attempting to assist the unfortunate victims.

At the Chambers Street Hospital are lying thirteen dead—six unknown men, six unknown women, and George Smith, of No. 42 Water street. The office was filled with people making frantic inquiries for missing friends, and with hysterical women. Two more of the dead, one a boy of fifteen years and the other a young woman, are lying at the city hall police station, unidentified.

The scene in the City Hall Police Station was simply terrible. Women were screaming and wringing their hands, men with torn clothing and bleeding faces, and all around the forms of the wounded, most of them unconscious, lying beside the walls. Every now and again a frantic mother would rush in inquiring for some one lost, but there were none to answer her, for the revival of the insensible concerned all. Then the jangle of the ambulance bells added to the confusion, as wagon after wagon tore up to the door and the surgeons descended. A perfect stream of unconscious forms was borne into the station on stretchers, as the ambulances were filled and driven away.

"I was walking along the bridge toward the New York entrance," said a man who held a young girl by the hand who was crying bitterly, "when I heard shouting and screaming suddenly arise in front of me. Then I saw hats, sticks, and hands stretched aloft, and with one scream the whole dense mass surged and swayed toward the gates. I suppose the people thought the bridge was coming down. Anyway they fought, screamed and yelled like demons. Children and women were knocked down and trampled upon, and I was borne irresistibly out of the entrance. Then I found this little girl, who had lost her friends, and here we are, safe, thank God."

Mr. Meriten, superintendent of the bridge, was seen by a reporter a few minutes after the accident. He said: "Five minutes before word came to my office about the catastrophe I received word, in answer to my inquiry, that everything was going on smoothly on the bridge, and that the pedestrians were moving along quietly. I certainly have no idea what caused the horrible tragedy, as various accounts have reached me. From four distinct sources I hear, however, that a panic was brought about by a gang of pickpockets. The New York policemen had warned us to-day that thieves and rascals were operating on the bridge, but as none of them were identified, of course we could do nothing. As soon as I heard of the crash, I ordered the roadways to be thrown open, and people are going across that way now."

It was not until the dead wagons came out that the public knew anything of the catastrophe. The wagons were followed off the bridge by women crying for their children, and men crying for their wives. Several of the women were half naked, and many had on only rags. One woman had both her shoes torn off and almost all were bareheaded. There were hundreds of them disheveled and crying. Their faces were white, and in many instances were covered with dust and dirt.

When the approach was cleared at last it was literally covered with articles of clothing and personal property abandoned in the struggle. They were viewed with amazement by the people coming over from Brooklyn who had not heard of the disaster. In the excitement of the crash Wm. Oxford, aged forty-five, a drunken man, deliberately jumped from the bridge approach into William street, and received severe internal injuries and external bruises. The place on the bridge where the accident occurred is the danger spot in the street.

SOME OF THE SICKENING SCENES.

The police joined the bridge officers in clearing a little space about the foot of the steps, and in dragging to one side from the mass of bodies the dead and the dying. Some crawled out by themselves. A company of the Twelfth New York Regiment worked hard at dragging them out. Seventy-five seemed to be nearly dead. They were laid along on the north and south sides of the pathway, and the people from Brooklyn passed on between them. Men and women turned faint at the sight of the swollen and blood-stained faces of the dead. Four men, a lad, six women and a girl of fifteen years were quite dead, or died in a few moments.

ON TIME.

The Ohio Republican Convention Will Not be Postponed.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—The meeting of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee called to discuss the advisability of postponing the State Convention, convened at the Neil House. The members present were Messrs. Hornberger, Cappellet, Kuhn, Culbertson, Jones, Vernon, Drenklis, Merriek, Brown and Conger.

The Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts were not represented. It was unanimously agreed that there should be no postponement of the State Convention from the date originally determined upon, June 5 and 6. Charley Hornberger was the only member who had assurance sufficient to even suggest that it would be the proper thing to postpone the convention until after the Supreme Court had passed upon the constitutionality of the Scott bills.

Inventors to the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A special committee, consisting of officers of the Treasury Department, has been assigned the duty of examining a variety of seal locks with a view to selecting one that will afford greater security to the contents of bonded cars. Under the present system it is frequently difficult to definitely locate the point where a bonded car in transit from New York or Boston to Chicago was opened and the contents disturbed or abstracted. The necessity for improved seal locks is all the greater when bonded cars are taken through Canada and re-enter the United States at Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., or Duluth. Several very ingenious contrivances are being considered by the committee. One contains a clock-like mechanism, which makes it impossible for the lock to be opened either by picking or by the key without the fact being registered somewhat after the manner of the bell-punch used by street-car conductors. The interior of the lock is so arranged that the "movement" cannot be afterwards changed back to its former condition.

Another description of lock contains thin plates of glass over the keyhole, which are broken by the insertion of the key. A large number of the locks found to be the most practicable will be required for the leading railways engaged in forwarding imported goods. The Boston & Albany, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie and Grand Trunk roads will need many thousands of them.

A Snake Inside an Egg.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., May 31.—A farmer living near here a few days ago, put away a large egg which he had found in his barn among the other eggs. On breaking it open a short time afterwards he was surprised and horrified to see that it contained a lively snake five inches long. He is willing to make an affidavit to the fact that there was no hole in the shell before he broke it.

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1883.

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Memorial Day.

The decoration of the soldiers' graves was observed in a most solemn manner by all patriotic spirits. Although Wednesday was fresh in its showers of interposing rain and sunshine, it was far from dampening the soldier's ardor for his departed comrades. Indeed the leaden sky, with the quiet, gentle rain, seemed to be in unison with the hallowing spirit that pervaded the melancholy scene. Flowers were strewn over the graves of those departed spirits, who bravely fought in the battle for the noble and glorious cause of their country. Many were torn from the ties of devoted affection and happy homes, and slain on the bloody field of battle, their crowning laurels of reward, was the heroic death of the undaunted soldier. There were many who stood in the City of the Dead on Wednesday afternoon, and as the music entered with true patriotic spirit into the leadings of the glorious occasion, and as the band struck up the military march into battle, with drum, pipe and bugle. To many it vividly brought to mind the mind the bloody scene of battle, and the inspiring music thrilled the soldier wife's heart with patriotic enthusiasm. They felt the sacrifice of life was amply rewarded in the maintenance of the Union. And there was patriotic grandeur in their victorious death.

"From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses of May,
Under the lilies the Gray."

HIPPOXIA.

Mr. L. P. Corn, candidate for Representative in the Legislature from Brown county, Ohio, has withdrawn from the race.

WALTER EVANS, the new Internal Revenue Commissioner, has arrived at Washington and entered upon the duties of his office.

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, it is announced, will make a thorough canvass of Eastern Kentucky before the August election.

The devotees of fashion must now use their paper and envelopes of the fashionable tints. There are crushed strawberry, mazarine, terra cotta, shrimp, etc. Terra cotta is the color of old brick, shrimp is about the shade of rotten blackberry, and mazarine is the old blue tint which everybody used forty years ago.

The Fred Douglass call for a national convention of colored people is meeting with spirited opposition from colored leaders in various parts of the country. The result of this opposition has been the postponement of the convention from next September until the spring or summer of 1884, probably to a short time preceding the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties. It is understood that Mr. Douglass has been induced to consent to this postponement through the influence of President Arthur, who, it is believed, thinks this move is necessary in order to solidify the colored individuals in and upon the wood pile.

These high in the Republican party, and who have an eye on the Republican nomination in 1884, a few months ago were wont to smile derisively when Mr. Arthur was mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed himself. Since then plays have been made on the political chess-board which no longer leave doubt Arthur's aspirations in that direction are not dead by any means. Whatever may be said of him, it must be admitted that he is shrewd in some things and is quietly but effectively laying the wires. The smile of derision of a few months ago has given place to an expression of alarm. Mr. Arthur is a factor still in politics and is in earnest.

The statistical statement just issued by the Treasury Department shows that the exports of merchandise during the present year will probably exceed those of last year by from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Last year their value was \$750,000,000. This year, judging from the work of the nine months for which we have figures, the total will be from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The total exports for the nine months ended March 31, were \$650,000,000 against \$590,000,000 in the corresponding time of last year. If the increase goes on during the remaining three months at the same rate the exports this year will exceed those of any year in the history of the country, excepting 1880 and 1881.

Interview With Mrs. Phil Thompson.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

"On Tuesday morning Jessie and I went shopping and met Walter Davis. He said he had just come from Harrodsburg. Miss Buckner told him where we were stopping and invited him to call. His card was sent up about our lunch time, and when we emerged from the dining room he waited to the parlor with us. While we were there Miss Buckner excused herself to go down to the drug store and get some Apollinaris water, and we went up to her room. Was there harm in that? Walter Davis and I had known each other for years. His family and ours were on the most intimate terms. We traded at his grocery, and whenever I needed any money my husband always told me to go and get it of Walter Davis. When Jessie returned I was sitting at the piano playing. Presently a card came up for her, and upon it was the name of M. T. Threlkell, of Harrodsburg, who wanted to see Miss Buckner. The young woman looked at it contemptuously threw it aside, with the remark, 'I wish every striped pants gaiter from Harrodsburg wouldn't come to see Miss Buckner. I am tired of it and won't see him.' Walter Davis went down town with me to telegraph to my little daughter that I wouldn't be home that night. He didn't tell me there was a wreck on the road. My husband didn't tell me when I should go home, but before I left him he gave me some money to do my shopping.

"We went to the St. Nicholas to get some oysters, and returned to the hotel at five o'clock. I was not drunk, and the story of the champagne bottles is an infamous lie. I had on a dress with only two small pockets, and where could I carry wine in them? Walter Davis had purchased three tickets for the theater that night—Miss Buckner, me and himself—but Jessie said she had an engagement and couldn't go. She offered no protest against my going, but rather insisted upon it, and made the significant remark that she was a sound sleeper, and it might be hard to wake her when we returned. I arranged my own toilet and Walter Davis called for me and requested Miss Buckner to go with us, as he had a ticket for her, but she persisted in her declination. I believe the theater was Robinson's Opera House. But about nine o'clock I was taken ill, and we went back to the hotel. We tried the door of Jessie Buckner's room, but could not wake her. Mr. Davis said: 'There is some one in there. Come to my room and sit by my fire.' The day was cold and it had been snowing during the afternoon and night. I accompanied Mr. Davis to his apartment as entirely innocent of any wrong. He turned up the gas and we chatted by the fire for, perhaps, an hour. As God is my judge Walter Davis is not guilty of any wrong. We had hard work the second time to get into Jessie's room, but at last she got up and let me in. The story that I fell helpless on the floor is a falsehood. I took off my jewels, put them in my jewel case, placed it under the pillow and went to bed. Jessie Buckner didn't disturb herself at all on my account. Early the next morning I took the train for Harrodsburg and chatted pleasantly with a number of lady friends whom I met en route. This is the true story of the occurrence at the St. Clair Hotel, and my husband killed an innocent man."

"Do you think there was any one in Jessie Buckner's room the night of the occurrence at the St. Clair, Mrs. Thompson?"
"I most certainly do, and I know who it was, but I dare not reveal the name."
Mrs. Thompson spoke in the kindest terms of Phil Thompson, son, and his wife, whom she said had ever treated her kindly, and always said they didn't believe her guilty. Jessie Buckner and John Thompson she declared were authors of all the trouble. "I feel sorry for Phil. I didn't want him punished, but I desired that my fair name should not be sullied and an innocent man held guilty of a heinous crime." The unfortunate lady spoke in touching terms of her children, and particularly her daughter Mattie, in school at Washington, City. She showed the reporter a letter from Mattie dated May 27th, in which she told her mamma to write often, as she loved her so dearly and was so anxious to see her again.

"My daughter knows why I went to Washington to see her father, and she still stands by her mother."

She would say nothing against her husband, whom she spoke of in the kindest manner, and thought he was prompted to kill Walter Davis by bad advisers. During the conversation Mrs. Davis sat with her face buried in her hands, but would occasionally make some remark or offer a word in defense of her departed husband. The newspaper man at last took his departure, and the ladies were left to carry on the omnipresent topic of conversation among them.

The fair sex in Harrodsburg, almost without exception, side with Mrs. Thompson, and not one of them can ever be convinced that she was guilty of adultery with Walter Davis. Public interest in the great tragedy, although more than two weeks have elapsed since the end of the trial, which resulted in Phil Thompson's acquittal, has not diminished. If the proposed suit for damages is brought against the Thompsons the excitement will be greater than before. The Davis faction assert that the money of the slayer of their friend and relative, but desire only to vindicate his innocence and show that he died to protect the honor of Phil Thompson's wife.

Whitworth Female College, at Brookhaven, Miss., is to be enlarged by an additional building 144x66 feet in dimensions. The corner stone will be laid June 10, under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State.

Mrs. Emily C. Kimball, of Riley, Mich., deserves to go on record as a model American woman. She is eighty-three years of age and has, within the last two years, knitted twenty-four pairs of socks and stockings, four pairs of mittens and made and quilted nine patchwork quilts, some of them very minute pieces and patterns, besides assisting with the housework and doing general housework for her family. The old lady is a better housekeeper at eighty-three than many a candidate for matrimony at twenty are.

TIME TABLE

Of the Kentucky Central Railroad.
[Time table in effect May 29, 1883.]

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SUNDAY RAILROADING.

Detroit, May 31.—The following letter from H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, in reply to queries propounded by Mr. E. H. Talbot, of the Railway Age, is decidedly interesting, as being a hearty endorsement from a high source of the action taken by Colonel Bennett H. Young, President and General Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, on the Sunday question as related to railroads:

To the Editors of the Railway Age:

I have your letter of May 11 relative to the action recently taken by the President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company in ordering the suspension of all trains upon the Sabbath day, and note your request that I shall reply to certain questions as stated in your letter.

1. If all railroad companies competing for the same class of traffic from and to common points, were in accord, it would be practicable to a very large extent to abandon the running of railway trains on the Sabbath day. The chief difficulty is, that in these days of sharp competition time has become such an important element that if one railroad company would voluntarily cease its traffic for one day during the week while others continue, it would lose largely thereby. Yet, for example, were each of the trunk lines to absolutely refuse to exchange traffic of any kind with their connections, from 6 p. m. Saturday until Monday morning, it would be a simple matter for these trunk lines, as well as for their Western connections, to so arrange the movement of traffic as to practically do away with the running of Sunday trains.

2. There is no question as to the desirability of prohibiting Sunday work on railways. The law of nature, to say nothing of the higher law, requires that men should have rest one day in seven. Is there any reason why a railway engineer or conductor is not entitled to his rest as much as a merchant or manufacturer?

3. This company has endeavored to so arrange the runs of its trainmen and engineers as to bring them home on Sunday, but little can be done in that direction without the concerted action on the part of all companies interested in the same traffic.

4. I do not believe at the end of the year the loss in traffic would be appreciable were all Sunday work stopped, and in the better morale of the men the railway companies would be abundantly paid for doing away with work on this day.

5. While the public would no doubt at first be dissatisfied at the cessation of Sunday work, and would claim injury therefrom in the matter of detention to freight and delay to mails, it is difficult to see how much injury could really exist, were the practice of doing away with Sunday work made uniform on all roads. As an example, at one time it was thought necessary for each of the roads to run a train from Chicago Sundays; after a while this was changed so that a train left each Sunday on one only of the three roads. This caused at first some dissatisfaction, but it soon passed away and the result of the experiment, so far as I have been able to learn, was entirely satisfactory.

Looking at the question from either a moral or economical standpoint, no candid person can uphold the running of trains on Sunday. What is there in the business of a railroad company different from any other business, which will require an exception to be made of it and its employees to work when others are allowed and expect rest?

The effect of this constant and never-ending work is not injurious to the men themselves, but most deplorable to their families. If it is true, as Lord Bacon says, that a man who has a family has given a hostage to fortune, it is equally true that he should be allowed to live at least part of his time with those for whom he has to care, and certainly should have at least one day in every seven, which under our system of railway labor he can not have, to devote to his own and private matters.

To bring about a cessation of Sunday work now would be much less difficult than it would have been a few years since. All over the country railroad companies are grouping themselves into associations for the exchange of traffic, the maintenance of rates and the better carrying out of agreements, such as, for example, the trunk line committee, the joint executive committee, the southwestern railway association, and may others. If these companies can come together on short notice to arrange for any and all questions of mutual interest, it would be a simple matter were this question of Sunday work properly considered, to bring about a reform in the same.

I am glad you have taken the matter up, for I believe if it is presented to our managers in its best light, whether from a moral or economical standpoint, a few moments' reflection will show to each of them that we are all committing a fearful mistake in allowing the continuance and rapid growth of this Sunday work. Yours truly,

H. B. LEDYARD, President.

Tramps Can Afford to Pay Such Fares.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The war on passenger rates west to Omaha, Kansas City, etc., has gone down to bed rock, tickets being sold at fifty cents in some cases. This probably proves that the end of the war is not far distant. The recent cut by the Rock Island to Kansas City and St. Joe is the excuse made by the Burlington folks for their action. The Omaha Road, which, under the leadership of President Porter, was the cause of the big fight last season, is now being gored itself, and in turn the Northwestern Railroad is looking for some means of retaliating or getting even with its formidable rival, the St. Paul & Milwaukee Road.

JOILET, ILL., May 31.—Terrible shrieks and cries from cell No. 13 startled the keepers of the State Penitentiary last night. On rushing to the cell they found John Anderson clinging to the bars of the door, his throat cut from ear to ear, and blood pouring from a half dozen wounds in the back. He died almost immediately. His fellow convict, Michael Mooney, is a leperate fellow, and it is believed that he attacked Anderson in his sleep. The mysterious part of the affair is that no knife or other weapon was found in the cell. An investigation will be held.

EGNEW & ALLEN,

—Manufacturers and Dealers in—

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, COPPER,

—TINWARE, HOLLOW. WOOD and STONEWARE.—

West Corner of Market and Third Streets, Maysville, Ky.

OMAHA,

LEADER,

SPLendor,

CHARTER,

ARCADE.



SLATE and IRON GRATES and MANTELS of all kinds.

Bird Cages,

Brass Kettles

Wooden and

Willo. Ware.

Granite Iron Ware of all varieties,

and TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING and SPOUTING of all kinds.

HERMANN LANCE

JEWELRY



WATCHES

Number 43, Second street, three doors below Market street, Maysville, Ky. April 1891

ALL GOODS and WORK WARRANTED.

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send gratis to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 100 years of instruments, Sals, Caps, Bells, Tompoms, Flutes, Cymbals, and other musical instruments, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

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MOODY'S For Teaching all Branches of Dress Cutting, and every garment worn by lady or child; also, SEWING, TRIMMING, DRAPING, and all the FINISHING PARTS of

DRESSMAKING!

Position Guaranteed if Desired.

LADIES! D. W. MOODY & CO. 31 West Ninth St. CINCINNATI, OHIO. mar3d&wly

Before INSURING YOUR LIFE

—EXAMINE THE—

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Savings Fund Plan

—OF THE—

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Instead of investing in stocks, bonds or other securities or depositing in Savings Banks,

EXAMINE THIS PLAN

of insurance, which not only yields a return as an investment, but gives immediate indemnity in case of death.

Assets \$48,000,000.

JOS. F. BRODRICK,

AGENT.

Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE

WEBER PIANO.

For power, purity of tone, brilliancy of touch, beauty of finish and durability it has no equal. The most eminent pianists pronounce it

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

L. F. METZGER.

MANAGER, Branch office, Maysville, Ky.

—Also, The Matchless—

BURDETT ORGAN.

A full supply of pianos and organs constantly on hand. Correspondents promptly answered. Payments easy. sept2d&wly.

SIMMONS'

MEDICATED WELL-WATER.

A Specific for Dyspepsia and Diseases of the Kidneys.

GUS. SIMMONS, Proprietor, Aberdeen, Ohio.

Has been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, or Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanua, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Halpe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and pugs by

ap13dly

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Application for Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Mason County Court for the incorporation of the Maysville Electric Light and Power Company, in pursuance of chapter 46, of the General Statutes of Kentucky, and by that name to have perpetual succession, and power to sue and be sued, &c. The amount of capital stock to be \$25,000, each share of which is to be of the value of \$50. The principal place of business of the said corporation is to be the city of Maysville. The object of the said Company is to furnish light, generated by electricity to individuals and corporations within the city of Maysville, and adjacent thereto, and to the said city for public purposes by contract with the same, and also for the purpose of supplying motive power, generated by steam or electricity, within the said territory. The private property of the individual stockholders in the said Company is to be exempt from liability for the debts of the said Company. The business of said Company is to be managed by a board of seven directors, to be elected by the stockholders annually, and the first board of directors to be elected when the sum of not less than \$10,000 shall have been subscribed to the capital stock of said Company. The board of directors from their own number shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and may elect other officers as may be necessary. The company may issue its bonds for an amount not exceeding the maximum indebtedness which shall be fixed at \$5,000, with interest coupons thereon attached bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six percent, per annum, which interest shall become due and payable semi-annually and to secure said bonds and interest the company may execute a mortgage upon its property of every kind. The said corporation may commence on the 7th day of May, 1891, and continue perpetually. The following named persons are the incorporators: W. H. Wadsworth, Clerk, H. P. Page, W. H. McGinnis, H. T. Bartley, A. R. Glascock, C. Shultz, Leach, D. Hechinger, G. W. Suter. Maysville, Ky., May 5, 1891. msd&wly

Cures all diseases of the Liver and Gallbladder, such as Catarrh, and Biliousness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs: Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, etc.

36 Doses for \$1.00.

GRAVELINA

J. T. LEE, Cincinnati, O.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER, Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE, Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"After suffering for eight years from Bronchitis, and trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long ago have died from lung troubles. E. BRADGON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Desirable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

IF not sold before I will sell at public auction on Thursday, June 2, 1891, my house and five lots, all under fence, situated in Clifton, near the property of Mr. C. H. Pearce, Jr., and only three minutes walk to the proposed street railway. The house is comparatively new, has three rooms, kitchen, hall and porch below, and two rooms above, a nice cellar, cistern, a large stable, buggy house and all necessary out-buildings, fifteen to twenty fruit trees, grapes and other small fruits. For further particulars call and see me at my office opposite postoffice, or G. S. Judson, Esq., Attorney at Law, Court street, between Second and Third streets. a2td

G. A. MCCRACKEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

We shall offer the greatest BARGAINS ever tendered to a people, in the following line of goods:

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

PHAETONS,

CHAMPION REAPERS and MOWERS,

BINDERS FARM WAGONS, CORN and TOBACCO CUTTERS, REVOLVING HAY RAKES, ETC.

CALL AND SEE, BE CONVINCED and SAVE MONEY.

MYALL, RILEY & PORTER,

Numbers 7, SECOND and 18 SUTTON STREETS, MAYSVILLE, KY.

PHISTER!

Does not claim to undersell every other merchant in the city, but he does claim to give entire

SATISFACTION

To those who favor him with a call. Take his stock

Through and Through

And you can do as well as at any other place. Notice these prices and then call and

LOOK AT THE GOODS.

4 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	-	\$1 00
6 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	-	\$1 25
8 Ball Croquet, Set in Box	-	-	\$1 50

AND MUCH FINER.

Good Cotton 300 Pound Hammock	-	-	\$1 25
Good Cotton 500 Pound Hammock	-	-	\$1 50
Mexican Grass 1,000 lb. Hammock	-	-	\$2 50

BALLS, BATS

And All OUT-DOOR GAMES.

SEND FOR PRICES.

FRANK R. PHISTER,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

THE BEST PLACE

—TO BUY—

STOVES, GRATES, MANTELS, TINWARE, ETC.

—IS AT—

Blatterman & Power's.

OUR SPECIALTIES.

Latest and most improved styles of Cooking and Heating Stoves, made at Wheeling, W. Va., of hot blast charcoal iron, warranted not to have a single ounce of scrap in them. These stoves, of course, wear the longest.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds and the Best quality.

MONITOR OIL COOKING STOVE.—The only absolutely safe oil stove in the world.

LITTLE JOKER WASHING MACHINE.—Simple, Cheap and Effective. Best made.

QUEEN OF THE WEST WATER DRAWER, which saves half of the labor of drawing water from a well or cistern.

EARLY BREAKFAST COOKING STOVE, which is admitted by all who have used it to have no superior. Call and see it whether you wish to buy or not.

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BLATTERMAN & POWER.

NEW FIRM.

NEW GOODS.

BIERBOWER & CO.,

(Successors to A. J. EGNEW & CO.) G. W. Tudor's old stand, No. 39 Market street, Maysville, Kentucky, announce to the public that having purchased the interest of A. J. Egnew & Co., will conduct the Stove and Tin business at the OLD STAND of G. W. Tudor on Market street, Maysville, Ky. The new firm is composed of practical men of long experience and first-class workmen. The best brands of

STOVES and TINWARE

will be constantly kept on hand at the LOWEST PRICES. Roofing and other like work done in the best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Attentive and polite salesmen at our store will give closest attention to the wants of our customers.

All debts owing by the late firm of A. J. Egnew & Co., will be paid by us and all claims due said firm are payable to us by the terms of the purchase. Yours Respectfully,

BIERBOWER & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I cordially recommend the above named firm, and would be pleased to have my old customers and friends favor them with their patronage. Respectfully, (mch3d&wly) G. W. TUDOR.